

REVOLT IN THE STATE SENATE

AGAINST THE ODELL LEGISLATIVE TRIUMPHATE.

Attempt to Force Through the Bill to Tax Transfers of Stock Is Frustrated—The Bill Laid Aside Until After the Assembly Takes Action Upon It.

ALBANY, March 23.—There was open mutiny in the State Senate to-day against the Odell triumvirate. As a result it is now certain that it depends upon the Assembly's action whether the bill imposing a tax upon transfers of stock will become a law this year. The effort to jam it through the Senate to-day was frustrated, and Senators John Raines and George R. Malby, who have ignored the wishes and views of the other Republican Senators, were beside themselves with anger. As they had been able to pass the lighting investigation resolution they felt perfectly sure that they could pass whatever legislation they wanted to, with the aid of Gov. Higgins. But they were mistaken.

Yesterday Senator Raines went to Senator Lewis and asked him to move his stock transfer tax bill. Senator Lewis, remembering the agreement of the Senate caucus, refused to do so, saying that "such action would be a breach of faith." But this did not deter the Republican leader of the Senate, for to-day he demanded that the stock transfer tax bill be taken up.

Senator Lewis insisted that at the caucus three weeks ago an agreement had been reached that the bills were to pass at the same time, but not until the Assembly had acted upon them. Senator Armstrong said the Stock Transfer Tax bill should be laid aside until next Thursday in order to give the Assembly an opportunity to act upon it.

Senator Malby spoke of the danger of delay and reproved his associates for deferring to the Assembly, saying:

"It is unbecoming the Senate. Are we not going to play unless the Assembly plays, too? Must we wait until the younger and the weaker child across the Capitol takes affirmative action before we do? Now, if that is becoming in the Senate of the great State of New York, then I am somewhat at a loss to know just what is becoming to this distinguished body. Instead of the Assembly leading us, we should lead them, and show them what to do."

He characterized the actions of Senators Armstrong and Lewis as childish and declared that no such action had been taken at the caucus as stated by the two Senators.

Senator Lewis replied that he knew delays were dangerous, but it was more dangerous for the Republican party to violate its pledges. He insisted that the agreement had been referred to had been made.

Senator Raines interrupted to say that he did not know of such an agreement, and Senator Malby said that he had never had any such understanding.

Senator White of Syracuse said that the contention of Senators Armstrong and Lewis was a "childish" one. He said that he had no desire to insist that the majority in the Assembly should lead, but that understanding was as solemn and as binding in honor upon every man who attended that caucus as any resolution that could be passed. He said that he was not going to ask these gentlemen to lay this bill aside. It is inconceivable to me, no matter how great the importance of this measure, that any man should think its importance was great enough to violate the obligations of honor.

"What did we agree to?" asked Senator Malby in surprise.

"We agreed," said Senator White, "that the stock transfer and mortgage tax bills should not be put upon their final passage until we had agreed to the majority in the Assembly were morally obligated to pass both these measures."

Senator Malby then withdrew and the bill was laid aside until after the Assembly takes action. The majority of the Republican Assemblymen at their conference last night expressed themselves as being more in favor of passing the stock transfer tax bill than the mortgage tax bill.

The Senate Taxation Committee has voted to report favorably on a bill imposing a tax on automobiles above ten horse-power, at the rate of \$2 per horse-power. This is to be another revenue raising measure. The bill was introduced by Senator Hill and is now before the Senate. It is inapplicable to automobiles above ten horse-power and exempt trucks from its provisions.

Senator Hill has introduced a bill providing for two years the \$100,000 appropriation contained in the 1904-1905 Finance bill, in 1905, to be used for the work, as such appropriations lapse after two years if not used.

Senator Cogswell has introduced the Townsend Bill, which would allow the State to acquire land for the purpose of the building of additional boats and buildings.

Senator Grady's bill prohibiting wash sales of stock was favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee to-day. It was amended to provide that it should not prevent the sale by the grocer, producer or manufacturer of the goods of either of them, of such produce or food, material, cotton, wool or tobacco as is grown, produced or manufactured by such owner. The committee also reported the bill legalizing the practice of osteopathy and placing it under the control of the State Legislature.

Senator Brackett's Corrupt Practices law amendments, designed to prevent the illegal use of money at elections, were also reported by the committee.

Senator Cassidy's bill, which gives electrical power companies the right of condemnation proceedings to acquire routes, was advanced to the Senate floor by the Senate. The bill also empowers the companies to distribute their electrical energy throughout the State.

Senator Armstrong's bill, prohibiting the docking of horses' tails, was recommended to the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Assembly passed Assemblyman Merritt's bill, which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to procure for disorderly houses.

The Assembly also passed Assemblyman McManus's bill giving the New York City Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions authority to remit a fine; also Assemblyman La Fette's bill, which gives the New York City authorities the power to appropriate money for the support of the libraries.

Assemblyman Stanley (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill which takes away from the New York City Board of Aldermen the power of granting street railroad franchises. The bill transfers that power to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The bill also provides that the city clerk shall keep a record of all contracts, franchises and routes granted to surface railroad corporations. Nothing in the proposed act is to interfere with the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission or of any contracts granted by that body.

FOR STATE WATER COMMISSION.

Gov. Higgins Announces That He Favors the Bill Introduced by Mr. Agnew.

ALBANY, March 23.—Gov. Higgins has given the Republican Assemblymen to understand that he is still for a State water commission and has also said that the bill that he wants passed is the Agnew bill, which the Governor has in a special message to the Legislature on that question some time ago. As the Governor has come out for the bill, the Assembly Com-

mittee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply will, at its meeting next Tuesday, vote to report the bill and it is likely that it will be passed before any other water bill will be taken up for the benefit of New York city. There are a number of other water commission bills before the Legislature and all seek to do what the Agnew bill does, but the Governor does not express a preference for any of them to-day when he permitted it to be understood that Assemblyman Agnew's bill is the one that he wants.

Monday night representatives of the New York City administration and members of the Legislature from the Hudson River counties which would be affected by the Mayor McClellan bill seeking to secure a water supply for New York city will have a conference on the compromise bill which has been drafted. The bill has been changed in regard to the commission, for instead of one of the commission being appointed by the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New York City Board of Fire Underwriters will name the third member of the commission. This change is made simply because the charter of the Society of Civil Engineers prohibits it from recommending one of its members for a public office.

The representatives from Westchester, Putnam and Dutchess counties look upon the revised bill with considerable degree of favor, but they do not think that any bill that can be drawn will induce the Ulster county men to make any concession to the city so that it can go into that county. The only apparent opposition comes from S. D. Coykendall, a prominent river boat owner and who is also interested in the bluestone business of that county. He had a conference with Gov. Higgins to-day on the water question and protested against letting New York city come into Ulster county.

ASK FOR HIS REMOVAL.

Nassau County Grand Jury Prefers Charges Against District Attorney Colton.

ALBANY, March 23.—Frank Horton of Cedarhurst, John H. Carl of Baldwin and George P. Titus of East Williston, a committee appointed by the Nassau county Grand Jury which sat in February last, to-day filed with Gov. Higgins charges against District Attorney Franklin A. Colton, who had been removed from office in 1903. It is alleged that the District Attorney refused to prepare indictments decided upon by the Grand Jury against John Kennahan and Messrs. Smith, Cox, William H. Jones and Edwin C. Willets, members of the Nassau county Board of Supervisors in 1903, for auditing bills against the county containing false charges on the ground that the bills were not in accordance with the law. The committee which formulated the charges asks that a special deputy Attorney-General be appointed to investigate the alleged crimes before the next Grand Jury in the county.

PREUSSER JURY STILL OUT.

Looked Up for Another Night to Deliberate on Their Verdict.

ALBANY, March 23.—The jury in the case of Richard E. Preusser, charged with the murder in this city last June of Myles McDonnell, the gambler, had not reached an agreement this evening, and the judge ordered them looked up for the night. The jury has been sitting since 9 o'clock Wednesday night, and returned to the court room at 6 o'clock this evening, and Justice Hasbrouck instructed the Sheriff to give them quarters in the Special Term court room.

TRYING THE DYNAMITER.

Chicago Man Who Went Dynamite to the United States Jury.

Geosier Rousseau, who says he is a Chicago named Russell, was put on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday on the charge of sending dynamite to the Cunard Steamship Company dock just before the steamship Umbria was about to sail on May 9, 1903. There are two counts in the indictment, one sending explosives to a transportation company without notifying the officials of the company and the other for putting dynamite in a structure for the purpose of destroying the structure and endangering human lives.

Rousseau, who is slightly bald and thick-set, was alert and lost no opportunity to make suggestions to his counsel, Charles M. Kiefer. The most noticeable thing about Rousseau are his black, snappy and shifty eyes. He is said to have admitted that he had sent dynamite to the ship, but that he had not intended to blow up the ship. He said that he had sent the dynamite to the ship for the purpose of destroying the structure and endangering human lives.

After a jury had been drawn without much trouble, Assistant District Attorney Smyth told how Rousseau sent an infernal machine to the steamship pier and then wrote a letter to Police Commissioner Greer notifying him where it could be found.

Detective Sergeant Farley, the only witness yesterday, told of getting the letter from Greer and going to the steamship pier. Following Rousseau's directions he got the box containing the machine with the dynamite. The box lay in front of the pier.

Other witnesses will be examined to-day. Rousseau is said to have made two confessions already, and there was a hint that he might make another.

COURT NOT A BOY TRAP.

Justice Wyatt Lets Tiny Shoe Lace Vendor, Who Stayed In, Go Free.

Special Officer Pisarra of the Gerry society was leaving the Children's Court yesterday morning when a boy, 8 feet 2 inches high, carrying a big bunch of shoe laces, met him at the entrance.

"Where are you going?" asked Pisarra.

"Going to sell the shoe laces to the crowd," replied the boy. "Want to buy some?"

"How lace, five a pair?"

"No, I work for my mother."

"Come on in."

The boy blithely followed. Pisarra led the boy up to August Bohak, another Gerry society agent, and got him to make a complaint.

A few moments later Justice Wyatt looked down on a very scared shoe lace vendor who stood before him in his special room and lived on Norfolk street and hadn't done anything wrong.

"Well," mused the Justice, "the boy ought to be in school, but it seems mean to take advantage of him when he is coming in here so innocently and inveigle him on, so to speak. There's no evil intent anywhere. Now, I say, you must go to school and not sell shoe laces in school hours or you'll get your father into trouble. Complaint dismissed."

President Littered in Texas.

Dallas, Tex., March 23.—Marion W. Littered, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, reached Dallas to-night on personal business.

The "Curate's Assistant"

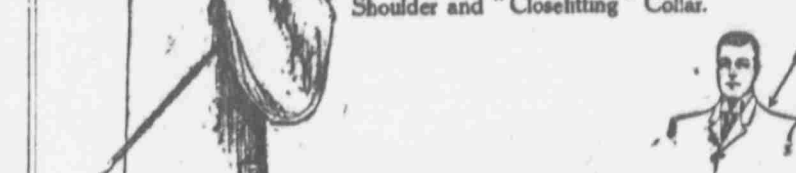
Or Muffin Stand is a smart and very useful accessory of the Five O'Clock Tea Service. We have them in plain and inlaid mahogany, and from now on they will be in constantly increasing demand as Easter Gifts.

Schmitt Brothers,

Furniture Makers. Established 1885. 40 East 23d.

A Clever Top Coat.

Nature has shed her Winter coat. About time for you? Our store is the best place to shed it. And for a new one—here's the short, boy top coat of covert cloth, with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar.



At \$20 here's a clever new top coat model—in three shades of tan covert—all lined. Others at \$22, \$25, \$28 up to \$30.

WM. VOGEL & SON

Broadway, Houston St.

BLAIR SUES COL. GARDNER.

WANTS BACK SOME OF \$3,000 PAID IN COUNSEL FEES.

Plaintiff Is Ex-Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, Twice Bounced, and Defendant Is Ex-District Attorney—An Exchange of Compliments Between Them.

On behalf of George Blair, formerly Superintendent of Outdoor Poor, Lawyer J. J. Dutton asked Justice Gildersleeve yesterday to compel ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardner and his son, Philip B. Gardner, to return to Blair at least a part of the money which Blair paid to them for professional services in connection with his proceedings for reinstatement in office and for back pay.

It developed that out of \$4,354 back pay Blair recovered, Col. Gardner got \$1,500 and his son the same amount, both under assignments made by Blair, leaving \$1,354 for Blair. Blair charges that he was compelled to part with the \$3,000 by threats and demands made by Col. Gardner.

In 1902 Blair was summarily removed by Homer Folke, then Commissioner of Charities. The Court of Appeals reinstated him in 1903, with back pay from the date of his removal in the trial court. After that Commissioner Tully removed him for good.

Mr. Dutton declared that while Blair was willing to pay a reasonable sum for Col. Gardner's services, he considered \$3,000 enormous. In his affidavit, Blair says Col. Gardner informed him that certain creditors of Blair were insisting on a statement, and that only an assignment to Col. Gardner would prevent the money recovered from being attached. Blair also says that it was his understanding that Col. Gardner, as an old friend and fellow veteran, had agreed to act as attorney for him for a nominal sum. As to the second assignment of \$1,500, made to Philip B. Gardner, Mr. Dutton declared that it had been forced upon Blair by Col. Gardner, and was an unjust assignment.

Col. Gardner, replying to Mr. Dutton, said he was prepared to show that Blair was chargeable with perjury. He read to the Court several affidavits by Blair, acknowledging the justice of his claim to the first \$1,500, and said that he had agreed to take the case to the Supreme Court proceedings, \$500 for the appeal to the Appellate Division and \$500 for the Court of Appeals proceedings.

Blair was reinstated, and subsequently, when his creditors began execution proceedings in the City Court, Col. Gardner applied for a writ of habeas corpus to prevent the attachment in any distribution of the assets. Blair then agreed to pay this sum.

Mr. Dutton said that \$1,500 is a very meagre compensation for any lawyer who carries a case to the Court of Appeals, said Col. Gardner. "As regards the second \$1,500, I consider that as well as the first, it was recovered back pay from the date of his removal instead of the date of the first order of reinstatement. When Blair was up on his second trial before Mr. Tully I defended him again, at his earnest request, and was mortified to find that the charges were true and he was a crook. He told me that he had agreed to take the case on a contingent fee, and take it to the Court of Appeals probably, and that the law might be held unconstitutional and he would get nothing out of it. He said, therefore, not to accept less than \$1,500 and get an assignment for that amount."

"My son succeeded at Special Term in getting a judgment for Blair for \$2,150, and the money was paid over to Blair. Blair was fortunate in getting anything, and what he did get was a gratuity," said Col. Gardner, who asked for \$1,000.

"Throughout the case I have acted in entirely good faith, and my son also. Blair concealed from me many things, among them that he had a receiver appointed for himself in order to cheat me as he did his other creditors. Besides, he made an assignment of all his real estate to his wife Agnes Blair, regardless of the assignment I held, and, after the decision in his favor, he and his wife united in another assignment to the receiver, which was subsequently set aside."

Justice Gildersleeve reserved decision on plaintiff's motion that a referee be appointed to determine what would be a fair compensation.

Two Harvard Expeditions to Iceland.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 23.—The Harvard geological department will send two expeditions to Iceland this summer, in charge of one of the expeditions, Prof. T. A. Jaggar will lead one and Dr. W. C. Farrow the other. Prof. Jaggar's party will be concerned mainly with geology. The other will deal with archaeology.

DR. KANE LEFT OFF WITH MONTHS.

While His Assistant Gets 8 Months for the Radium Cure Swindle.

Henry H. Kane, who is a real M. D., and who was once president of the Road Drivers' Association, and left sentenced to prison for a year, once convicted of practicing medicine without a degree, having confessed that he stole a trifle of \$10,000 from John McCullum, a young Mount Vernon carpenter, by means of a radium cure swindle, was sentenced by Judge McCallum to the House of Corrections yesterday, Kane to serve as much as four months and Hale as much as eight months in the penitentiary. If the judge had not been so lenient, McCullum's \$10,000, his life savings, they would have got heavier sentences.

Abe Levy, counsel for the two men, said that he had told the District Attorney's office and the County Medical Society, which got the evidence against the prisoners, were not vindictive. He said that the County Medical Society, said that the society was determined to stop practices such as were employed by Kane and his confederate, and that he believed that the Court should show clemency here. The prisoners have made restitution to the man they swindled and have promised to give up their nefarious business.

Judge McCullum said the prisoners had undoubtedly imposed upon a number of persons, but the circumstances justified him in showing mercy.

NO INJUNCTION AGAINST POLICE.

Court Holds That Law Was Violated in Watson's Cozy Corner.

Supreme Court Justice Kelly in Brooklyn yesterday handed down a decision in which he denies the application of the Brooklyn Amusement Company to make permanent a temporary injunction restraining Police Commissioner McAdoo and Capt. Gallagher of the Adams street station from interfering with the sale of liquor in the basement of Watson's Cozy Corner Theatre, Pearl and Willoughby streets.

Capt. Gallagher arrested Manager Brown and a waiter employed in the restaurant for violation of the liquor law, and then arrested Manager William Watson of the theatre for conducting a theatrical performance in a building in which liquor is sold. Justice Kelly in his opinion says that he is satisfied from the affidavits presented to him that the law was violated in the theatre.

The affidavits submitted on behalf of the defendants disclose a condition of things prevailing at the plaintiff's resort which should not be tolerated in New York or anywhere else under any license or permit.

Welch's Grape Juice

on draught or in bottles at almost every soda fountain in town. Most good grocers have it, too. Sold only in glass, and all bottles bear Welch's label.

DRY-SOLE

For soles of shoes. Waterproofs and preserves. Use it and you will never wear rubbers. 25c.

WOMEN'S MOTORING GARMENTS

ARE SHOWN IN EFFECTIVE STYLES, COMPRISING COATS OF SATIN RUBBER OR LEATHER, AND OF TWEED, CHEVIOT, MOHAIR, LANDSDOWNE AND COVERT CLOTH, PLAIN OR WITH TRIMMINGS OF LEATHER.

B. Altman & Co.

Also Motor Caps and Hoods. MEN'S LIGHT-WEIGHT MOTOR COATS AND CAPS OF VARIOUS MATERIALS; COATS PLAIN OR WITH TRIMMINGS OF LEATHER.

DRY-SOLE

For soles of shoes. Waterproofs and preserves. Use it and you will never wear rubbers. 25c.

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MEXICAN AMBASSADOR DYING.

HE IS ILL OF GASTRITIS, WITH NO HOPE OF RECOVERY.

Was Judge Advocate of the Military Court Which Sentenced Maximilian to Death and Thereby Incurred the Enmity of the Imperial House of Austria.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Señor Manuel de Aspiroz, the Ambassador of Mexico, is dying at the Mexican Embassy. He has been seriously ill of gastritis for a long time, but was able to take drives on pleasant days. His last public appearance was at the inaugural ceremonies, where he nearly fainted on account of his weak condition and the exposure to the keen northeast wind that swept over the inaugural platform. While no hope for his recovery is entertained, Señor Aspiroz may live several days.

Señor Aspiroz is in his 60th year. He was born in Puebla City, State of Puebla, Jan. 9, 1839, and was graduated from the University of Mexico in 1855 and licensed to practice law in 1863. In the Juárez insurrection against Maximilian, Señor Aspiroz served as a Colonel in the insurgent army, and after the war became Assistant Secretary of State. He is a member of several scientific and literary associations, an author, and a Knight of the Order of the Military Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ of Portugal.

The expected passing away of Señor Aspiroz recalls the fact that he was Judge Advocate of the military court which sentenced the Emperor Maximilian to death. He advocated the imposition of the death sentence and thereby incurred the lasting enmity of the Imperial House of Austria, of which Maximilian was a member. The present Emperor Francis Joseph is Maximilian's brother.

Señor Aspiroz was received by President McKinley as the Ambassador of Mexico on March 30, 1899. In December, 1902, Mr. Ladislau Hengelmüller von Hengervar, the Austrian Minister, was promoted to the rank of Ambassador. An Ambassador is the personal representative of his sovereign, the "other self," as he is sometimes called. He is to all official intents and purposes a member of his sovereign's family. Under the ban placed upon Señor Aspiroz by Emperor Francis Joseph it was impossible for the Emperor's Ambassador, Mr. Hengelmüller, to recognize Señor Aspiroz, who was held by the Austrian Imperial House to be partly responsible for the execution of Maximilian.

In the two years and several months that Mr. Hengelmüller has been the Austrian Ambassador he has had no relations with his Mexican colleague, except such as were required through their necessary official intercourse as members of the Ambassadors' circle, and this was restricted to a bare minimum. The official representation of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Mexican Emperor was through the diplomatic corps, where, according to the story told at the time, Señor Aspiroz was assigned to take a member of the Austrian Ambassador's household to the dining room. The trouble was quickly adjusted, however, through a neutral agent, the German representative.

Señor Aspiroz is the first Ambassador from Mexico who ever served as such. Prior to 1893 the highest rank in the Diplomatic Corps of Mexico was Minister Plenipotentiary, and by virtue of seniority, Señor Don Matias Romero, a man of great distinction and ability, who was Mexico's representative in London before the war, came dean of the diplomatic body. When the first Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, later Lord Pauncefote of Preston, came to Washington, he became dean of the corps by virtue of his higher rank, displacing Señor Romero. Other Ambassadors were appointed and also took precedence of the Mexican representative.

The preferential position accorded Ambassadors applied likewise to the order in which they were received by the Secretary of State, his business reception day, and Señor Romero, who was always the earliest diplomatic arrival at the State Department on business days, frequently refused to receive the appearance of the reception was about to be begun, by one of the Ambassadors. On several occasions it happened that when the Ambassador of Mexico arrived, he found the Secretary of State waiting for him, and the Mexican diplomat, once the seal of the Secretary would be obliged to spend his time cooling his heels outside the Secretary's door until all the Ambassadors were through with their business.

Señor Romero's patience was exhausted at last, and he wrote to his Government to that to enable him to care properly for the interests of Mexico, it would be necessary to raise the rank of the legation here to that of an embassy. The Mexican Government complied and promptly forwarded the necessary credentials. When they reached Washington, Señor Romero was on his deathbed. That is how it happened that Señor Aspiroz, who is now also dying at the Mexican Embassy, was the first Ambassador of Mexico to serve as such.

Señor Aspiroz's family, all of whom are with him, consists of his wife, his daughters, Señor Don Luis de Aspiroz de Peres Rivero, and Señora Belén de Aspiroz, and his son, Señor Don Rodrigo de Aspiroz, who is second secretary of the embassy.

At a late hour to-day the Ambassador's condition was unchanged. He is conscious nearly all the time and is able to take nourishment. The Mexican Government has been informed of the illness of Señor de Aspiroz.

GARFIELD TO GO TO KANSAS.

To Be Sent to the Oil Fields to Investigate the Standard Company's Operations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Notwithstanding the protests of the Oil Producers' Association, the personal strictures of the Legislature and the criticisms of the State press, Commissioner of Corporations James R. Garfield is to be sent to the Kansas oil fields to make an investigation of the operations of the Standard Oil Company in that State. Commissioner Garfield is now on a hunting and fishing trip in the South, getting himself in good fighting trim to meet the wrathful Kansans.

Down in Kansas they say that Commissioner Garfield made friends with the beef trust instead of prosecuting it, and the State is in a turmoil over the reports that the Commissioner went to New York recently to begin his inquiry into Standard Oil.

This is equivalent, in Kansas, to an admission that Mr. Garfield has been in close communion with the money devil and the trust octopus, and reports received here are to the effect that Kansas have no confidence in Garfield and declare that they will have none of him.

If it is all investigation is made in that State, said an official of the Department of Commerce and Labor to-day, "Commissioner Garfield will be in charge of it. The present whereabouts of Mr. Garfield are kept a profound secret by the Department, as the Commissioner desires to get into Kansas without any advance notice."

FELL DEAD IN TROLLEY CAR.

James H. Blaisdell Stricken While on His Way to Business.

James H. Blaisdell, 60 years old, president of the Asbestolith Company, at 191 Fifth avenue, died suddenly of heart failure in a Bergen street trolley car in Brooklyn while on his way from his home, 1122 Dean street, to his place of business. When the car had reached Hoyt and Bergen streets, dropping the newspaper which he had been reading, Mr. Blaisdell arose from his seat and pressing his hand to his left side fell over into the lap of a woman passenger. He died almost instantly.

The body was taken to the Butler street station and subsequently removed to his home. Last summer Dr. James H. Blaisdell, Jr., his eldest son, was drowned at a New Jersey seaside resort after he had succeeded in rescuing two women. He is survived by a wife, a son and two daughters.

ARROWOOD'S SENTENCE STANDS.

The President Approves His Dismissal From the Navy for Desertion.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President has approved the sentence of dismissal from the navy of Midshipman Milton W. Arrowood, who was found guilty by a court-martial of a charge of desertion. It was believed that the President would mitigate the sentence by dismissing Arrowood on a charge of being "absent without leave," which would permit him to remain in the right of citizenship, something that he cannot do now, having been dismissed for desertion.

Arrowood is the first officer to be dismissed from the navy for desertion in more than forty years.

Newberry to Be Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Washington, March 23.—There is no truth in the report that T. H. Newberry of Detroit is to be Secretary of the Navy. According to present arrangements Mr. Newberry will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Charles H. Darling of Vermont, who will retire in the fall to become Collector of the port of Burlington in his State.

Army and Navy Orders.

Washington, March 23.—The following army orders have been issued:

Major Henry Taylor, engineers, to Philippine division as chief engineer officer, relieving Major Curtis M. Townsend, retired, to the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. Henry A. Greene, from duty as chief of staff, Northwestern Division, to St. Louis, North Division, as chief of staff of that division.

Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, from this city to Cleveland, Ohio, as chief of staff of the Fourth Cavalry.

First Lieut. James J. Fernald, to the Second Infantry, as chief of staff of that division.

Lieut. Col. J. C. McChesney, to First Cavalry, as chief of staff of that division.

Lieut. Col. J. C. McChesney, to the Fourth Cavalry, as chief of staff of that division.

These naval orders were issued:

Lieutenant-Commander W. G. Miller, from the Boston to home and waiting order.

Lieutenant-Commander H. Phelps, to Navy Department, Washington, for duty in Judge Advocate's office.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. M. Blackwell, to the naval station, San Juan, from the Casine.

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